

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 93 18:44:49 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #194
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 10 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 194

Today's Topics:

 73s (Not 73)
 920MHz oscillators
 Ameritron, Great!
 ARRL BULLETIN 7 ARLB007
 Cancer, Hams , Proof, Danger re RF RADIATION
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 Help CW practice (3 msgs)
 Help on signal strength
 IC-765 for sale
 New Achievement Award Available
 No code exam sites info wanted.
 RF and Power Supply
 Wayne Green, ARRL, 73, QST background?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 9 Feb 1993 20:17:44 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
alanb@ames.arpa
Subject: 73s (Not 73)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare - KA1CV) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dubner@spk.hp.com (Joe Dubner) writes:

>>>Have you ever noticed the ingenious excuses that a ham will use
>>>when he wants to terminate a QSO.

>>Well, there's always the trusty "Gotta go to the sandbox."

>>AL N1AL

>Of course, there is an effective counter to that one -- "OK, I
>will wait." :-).

I dunno -- some of us take longer than others...

AL N1AL

Date: 10 Feb 93 16:00:48 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: 920MHz oscillators
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Nicolas Dade writes:

>How are 920 or so MHz oscillators built? That is, do they start with a
>lower frequency signal and multiply it, or have a very large resonant
>cavity?

>Perhaps I should ask how the oscillator in cellular phones is built,
>since they aren't too far from 920MHz in frequency.

Oscillators in cellular phones are built as frequency synthesizers. One chip is the entire synth. and one chip is the oscillator. Usually the chip that contains the oscillator transistor also contains a prescaler that divides down the oscillator frequency a factor of 128 or so for the CMOS synth. chip.

The oscillator is usually built using a varactor tuned Colpitts oscillator. The varicap voltage comes of course from the synthesizer chip which in turn has its division ratios controlled by a small one chip computer. The resonant circuit is just one capacitor (the varicap) and one inductor. The inductor can rather easily be implemented on the printed circuit board. The stability of the synthesizer comes from a crystal controlled reference oscillator at something around 10MHz.

You could also make a quarter wave long microstripline resonator on the pc-board to act as the resonator, but without the synth. it will be rather difficult to maintain the frequency stability. A cavity is good as the resonator if no synth. can be used.

To learn more about microstriplines and oscillators and such I recommend the

'ARRL UHF/Microwave Experimenters Manual'.

SM7LEK <Peter@maxlab.lu.se> "And GOD said: $E=mc^2$ and there was light."

Date: 10 Feb 93 23:39:29 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!swrinde!gatech!darwin.sura.net!rouge!cfm1471@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ameritron, Great!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just thought that I would deviate from the norm and post an article that is an approval of something, rather than a flame.

Today i called Ameritron to order a part for an amplifier, that was damaged due to my own misuse. The person who answered the phone on the other end was very helpful, and was a delight to talk with. The part that i needed was miniscule, and he was very eager to help me in finding the exact match. When I asked him what the cost was going to be he said FREE! Without any type of proof, other then my own word, he said the amp was still in warranty, and the small fee of the part and shipping was nothin compared to what i would have to pay to ship the entire thing back to them. Its small things like this that make doing business with a company a pleasure.

After all of the flames thrown at Jun's, maybe someone needs to bring a copy of this article to see how its done!

Charlie

ki5xp@ucs.usl.edu

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 93 14:03:13 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: ARRL BULLETIN 7 ARLB007
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
=====

ZCZC AG48
QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 7 ARLB007
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS

NEWINGTON CT JANUARY 26, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

SB QST ARL ARLB007
ARLB007 FCC LEVIES BIG FINE

THE FCC'S KINGSVILLE, TEXAS OFFICE, HAS ISSUED A NOTICE OF APPARENT
LIABILITY TO AN AMATEUR FOR 10,500 DOLLARS.

RICHARD L. WHITEN, WB20TK, 46, OF TAYLORS, SOUTH CAROLINA, WAS CITED
FOR ''WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS INTERFERING TRANSMISSIONS'' MONITORED BY
THE FCC ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1992, ON 14314.7 KHZ.

WHITEN, A GENERAL CLASS LICENSEE, WAS ISSUED THE NAL TWO DAYS LATER.
IN HIS REPLY TO THE FCC HE DID NOT, ACCORDING TO THE COMMISSION,
DISPUTE MAKING THE TRANSMISSIONS, BUT HE ''DENIED THAT HIS SIGNALS
CONSTITUTED WILLFUL, MALICIOUS INTERFERENCE, BECAUSE, HE SAYS IN HIS
LETTER, IF HE TRULY WANTED TO WILLFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY INTERFERE HE
COULD HAVE DONE SO TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN
OTHER AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE THAT HIS
COMMENTS WERE NOT DISRUPTIVE THAT HIS STATEMENTS WERE INNOCUOUS,
THAT HE WAS RECOGNIZED AND SPOKEN TO BY THE OTHER AMATEUR OPERATORS,
AND THAT HE WAS THE VICTIM OF ENTRAPMENT BY THE OTHER OPERATORS.''

THE FCC DID NOT ACCEPT THIS ARGUMENT, AND NOTED THAT WHITEN ALREADY
HAD RECEIVED TWO PREVIOUS NALS, ON JANUARY 28, 1991 AND JULY 12,
1991, FOR THE SAME RULES VIOLATION.

THE FCC'S ''BASE AMOUNT'' FINE FOR WILLFUL INTERFERENCE IS 7,000
DOLLARS IN THIS CASE THE FINE WAS RAISED 50 PER CENT ''IN VIEW OF
MR. WHITEN'S REPEATED VIOLATIONS.''
NNNN

Date: 9 Feb 93 12:35:37 -0700
From: gumby!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!mala.bc.ca!wagner@yale.arpa
Subject: Cancer, Hams , Proof, Danger re RF RADIATION
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <14570630@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)
writes:

> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, aa367@Freenet.carleton.ca (Roger Townsend) writes:
> ...
>>While we were at a radio conference sharing a hotel room I noticed
>>a gigantic scar on the side of his neck and he told me how
>>in his younger days his work required him to live in a location
>>some distance away but in the line of a air radar station and he

>>knew the amount of radiation was high but they did not know the
>>hazards at that time.

>

> You can always find anecdotal evidence to suggest any conclusion.
> (I bet there are lots of hams on the net who could talk about their
> high RF exposures with no resulting cancer.) The only way to be sure
> if there is a correlation is with carefully-designed studies. And
> even then, the results are often inconclusive.

>

>>... Personally I have seen
>>5 watts on 470 Mhz cause eye soreness and vomiting after an
>>experimenter who did not believe the dangers stand in front of
>>a 4 meter dish at 300 feet measuring the radiation with a \$5
>>Tandy multi meter.. the needle went hard over ...

>

> Standing in front of a dish is a bad idea as the dish can concentrate
> the RF energy far more than a whip antenna. (Although 300 feet away
> sounds like a safe distance with 5 watts.)

>

>>Perhaps others will have stories to tell How about some of
>>the older hams during WW2 who saw radiation sickness from RF

>

> "Radiation sickness" generally refers to ionizing radiation, not RF.
> But certainly high RF levels can cause adverse effects due to heating.

>

> AL N1AL

>

Don't know about cancer, as I am still here, but I have got a couple of good
RF burns. Last one was when someone keyed the commercial SSb transmitter I was
tuning. Had my hand in the antenna tuner at the site. The first hint I had
was a few hours later when my hand started to swell. They are right, microwave
ovens start cooking an inch or so below the surface. It was pretty painful!!

Got a couple of burns later from stupidity (too close to the antenna loading
coil with hands). It'll do it every time.

The danger goes with the power output, but they are right, the higher the
frequency the more efficient the device is as a cooking device. Haven't
calculated it but I would imagine the ratio holds 100 watts@ 80 meters =
50 watts@40 meters... etc (someone should check the actual efficiency ratio.)
Average microwave oven is 600 watts!

--

73, Tom

=====

Tom Wagner, Audio Visual Technician. Malaspina College Nanaimo British Columbia
(604) 753-3245, Local 2226 Fax (604) 755-8742 Callsign VE7GDA

I do not recycle..... I keep everything! (All standard disclaimers apply)

=====

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 15:16:22 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb2.222025.21344@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
> ...
> Actually, cellular=870 MHz-ish, and they used to make microwave ovens at
> 900 Mhz-ish. The power is much lower, but the exposure is probably
longer
> ...
I've heard about microwave ovens at around 900MHz but when were they made?
I have a microwave oven that's close to 20 years old and it runs at
2450MHz according to the sticker on the door.

BTW, anyone know what the allowable leakage from microwave ovens is and
how it compares to the exposure from a cell phone? Just curious...

73.... Mark AA7TA

Date: 9 Feb 93 22:00:50 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!cbnewsj!k2ph@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Help CW practice
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: Tue, 9 Feb 1993 22:43:34 GMT
From: sgi!odin!chuck.dallas.sgi.com!adams@ames.arpa
Subject: Help CW practice
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb9.144250.15827@cbnews1.cb.att.com>, rlt@cbnews1.cb.att.com
(r ...stuff deleted...
|> >Every time I hit an
|> >e my brain just looses it. I don't have enough time to listen, write the
|> >"E" down, and by that time I've missed the next letter. What do I need to
|> >do?
|>

|> I had exactly this problem when I was going for 20wpm. "E", especially,
|> takes only one dit, but requires 4 strokes of the pencil to write. By
|> that time, the code had gone on, and left me in the dust. What I found
|> worked, was so simple that I was embarrassed: instead of writing down "E"
|> (upper case, 4 strokes) I would write "e" (lower case, quick squiggle).
|> Likewise with "A/a". Sure, my copy looks funny, and I'm not forming my
|> letters the way the books tell you to, but so what? As long as I can
|> tell the difference between my "e" and my "C" and between my "a" and my
|> "O", I can figure out what I meant. Of course, for an exam, I would go
|> back and make sure the difference was obvious to the examiners who might
|> be checking for that elusive one minute of solid copy.
|>
|> So, I would recommend that you experiment with the quickest way of
|> writing each character. It might just make the difference! Good luck.
|>
|> 73,
|>
|> Roberta Taylor AA2KZ
|> AT&T Bell Laboratories
|> Whippany, NJ
|> rlt@gummo.att.com

point: no instructor should have any student start out printing!! you dig yourself into a hole so deep, that it will take significant time to get out of it. start out your best script (handwriting) and do not ever print when copying code. at slow speeds it might even help you improve your handwriting, since you have all this time being spent anyway. write small, remember that $t = d/v$ and for shorter distances it will take less time. (time = dist/veloc.)

also, another hint: don't dot the i's and cross the t's. later on, when you get to higher speeds, you won't have time to do this anyway, so get used to it at first. come back and dot and cross then you're through copying.

the last code copying contest i won was at 40wpm, handwritten. i've heard of a yl in OR/WA area that can do 60wpm handwritten.

bad news. after 30 yrs, i still write down qso's under 40 wpm!! i know i need psyciatric help for this, but hey, it's cheaper if i just use up the scratch paper than paying some shrink \$150/hr. ;-)

oh, another note. use the slickest paper you can tolerate and use the smoothest ballpoint pen you can find. i use fountain pens for normal day to day writing, but force myself to use ballpoint when copying code. less resistance against the paper than pencil or pen will make the writing go faster and easier. you won't get writers cramp so soon. note, i didn't say you won't ever get writers cramps.....

73 and keep copying. faster and faster until the thrill of speed overcomes

the fear of death (don't remember who said that). gl gb de k5fo chuck

dit dit

Date: 10 Feb 93 23:39:15 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!olivea!sgigate!odin!chuck.dallas.sgi.com!
adams@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Help CW practice
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <PHR.93Feb10031448@napa.telebit.com>, phr@telebit.com (Paul Rubin)
writes:

|> Or use a typewriter ("mill") or computer.

Paul,

i work with computers all day and a keyboard. i kinda like getting
away from all the X-ray exposure and the noise of keys clacking away. ;-)
SGI keyboards are quite and i have the key click off, so it's not bad.

if i'm using a qrp rig without relays and the heath micromatic keyer and
headphones, people in the same room that i'm operating don't hear anything
from my side of the room. i have good ears and don't have the volume up
high in the headphones and the sidetone is low also.

are you the same Paul Rubin that's famous in the supercomputer world? parallel
computing?

i do use the heath keyboard often to send at high speeds, so it's not always
quite in the shack. ;-)

i looked "mill" up in the Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary. no
reference to a typewriter therein. interesting. we know that the military
term for a typewriter is 'mill'. where did it first start?

inquiring minds wanna know.....

ciao de k5fo chuck dit dit

40 CW QRP wid 2 watts out 80 mtr long wire up 10 mtrs. 38 states & 7 countries
3000 counties to go..... 2 weeks down.

Date: 10 Feb 93 18:11:55 GMT

From: ogicse!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!
djr48312@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Help on signal strength
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a radio station that is ~110 miles away. I can get it very good
5 miles from where I live (that makes it 105miles away from the station),
in some parts of my town I can get it very well, sometimes a few blocks
away from my apartment. The station is an AM station, is there anyway I
can magnify the strength of my antannae so I can pick it up in my apartment?

Date: 10 Feb 93 16:22:17 GMT
From: idacrd!n4hy@uunet.uu.net
Subject: IC-765 for sale
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

IC-765, perfect condition, manuals, original carton.
(609)-443-8963 after 7 PM or uunet!idacrd.uucp!n4hy

Bob

Date: 10 Feb 93 13:39:33 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!hri.com!noc.near.net!news.bbn.com!
news.bbn.com!news@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: New Achievement Award Available
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Nashua Area Radio Club (NARC) of Nashua, NH, announces an
achievement award for working members of NARC. The intent of the award
is to foster friendship, good will and the art of radio communications.
Amateurs outside New Hampshire are eligible for the NARC Achievement
Award by (1) working at least 10 NARC members on 160 through 6 meters,
any mode; (2) working at least 6 NARC members on amateur bands above 6
meters (repeater contacts are not allowed); or (3) working 3 YL NARC
members. New Hampshire amateurs are required to work 10 NARC members on
160 through 10 meters, or 15 NARC members on 6 meters and above. A
contact with the NARC club station, WB1FFZ, counts as 5 contacts.

Look for the club station, WB1FFZ, during the New Hampshire QSO party,
February 13 - 14.

I am appending a list of callsigns of current club members.

Contacts made after 1 January 1993 are required for the award. All

applications must be accompanied by QSL card verification (photocopies are acceptable). QSLs must contain call sign, date, band, RST and mode(s) with NO alterations. Each application should be sent with \$3.00 for shipping and handling to:

Award Administrator
Nashua Area Radio Club
P.O. Box 248
Nashua, NH 03061, USA.

All QSLs will be returned with the award certificate.

73 / JBL N1MNF (award administrator)

Club members:

AA1AM	AA1BD	AA1BT	AK1K	K1CII	K1HDO	K1HEI	K1TCD
K1VLB	K1WVO	K1YPP	K1ZKA	K2IFM	K2TE	K8LT	KA1CRN
KA1DP	KA1DQN	KA1DT	KA1GOZ	KA1HOV	KA1KDI	KA1LDF	KA1LDS
KA1MXW	KA1NBW	KA1NDL	KA1NDT	KA1OTN	KA1PDV	KA1PEU	KA1PKI
KA1QQM	KA1RDO	KA1SIE	KA1SSR	KA1UQO	KA1VBZ	KA1VRK	KA1YBV
KA1YSI	KA1ZKR	KA2ZHA	KA9GHT	KB1HD	KB4N	KC1PD	KC1ZF
KD1AW	KD1GR	KD6LFW	KE1E	KT1E	N1AVX	N1CSF	N1DGQ
N1DNG	N1FGP	N1FRM	N1GUM	N1HAJ	N1HRI	N1IAZ	N1IMH
N1IOK	N1JUK	N1JVE	N1JWA	N1KGW	N1KOP	N1KZO	N1LHS
N1LHW	N1LIC	N1MEO	N1MNF	N1MVF	N1MWW	N1NHS	N4COY
N6JPF	NE1V	NF1N	NJ1H	NK1R	NM1N	NO1V	W1GUU
W1HZN	W1JGU	W1KZE	W1PEX	WA1CIR	WA10MM	WA1S	WA1TGN
WA1TYB	WA1UXA	WA1VVH	WA1ZCH	WA4WIJ	WB1BRE	WB1N	WB3BHT
WB4MDC	WB5KAN	WD1J	WG1C	WI1Z	WK1J	WR1O	WR1U
WS1E	WS7F	WU1F	WW1Y				

=

Nets: levin@bbn.com | "How does a mouse let me move the cursor anywhere
pots: (617)873-3463 | I want?" "What are address busses?" "How do
N1MNF | icons work?" --Time-Life Books

Date: 10 Feb 93 15:30:41 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: No code exam sites info wanted.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I am looking for information about No code exams in my area.
>I am located in Iowa City Iowa.
>Napoleon
>mau@herky.cs.uiowa.edu

boy there sure are a lot of people in IA looking to get licensed.

if you are just starting out, you may want to call (800) 32-NEW HAM. This is a number at the ARRL and one of the things you will get is a list of examiners and exam dates.

i know there are exams in Cedar Rapids, but there certainly must be something going on in Iowa City.

bill wb9ivr

Date: 10 Feb 93 19:53:22 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!malgudi.oar.net!news.ysu.edu!
yfn.ysu.edu!ag821@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: RF and Power Supply
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Help?

I just put up a 160 meter 1/2 wave length dipole. It is only up in the air about 28 feet. It is resonant at 1.82 or thereabouts. I don't have everything soldered up yet. The SWR is about 1.6:1 and under 2:1 for about 45Khz. I have it going into a AEA antenna tuner. When I turn the power past 40 watts, the circuit breaker in my power supply trips.

I can easily tune the antenna down to 1:1. If I go above 1.92 I can load up full power and it is ok.

What you think? Is my house resonant at 1.82 or so? Do you think putting some .01 microfarad/600V capacitors across the AC, and from each AC input to ground will cure the problem.

I am going to try to move the antenna and get it up to about 35 feet and solder the ends first.

Thanks for any help

73s de Cookeville, TN
Jeff, AC4HFex

--
Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Technological University

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1993 04:51:45 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!neoucom.edu!wtm@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Wayne Green, ARRL, 73, QST background?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recall that at the Dayton Hamvention several years ago, Wayne Green was standing next to a life-size cardboard replica of himself handing out "I love Wayne Green" and "I had Wayne Green" stickers. At least he's got a good sense of humor and knows that any form of name recognition is good advertising.

Shaun Kenny from the infamous Boresight News has been at Dayton at least several times, and I've even talked with him. I didn't see Mr. Kenny last year.

--
Bill Mayhew NEOUCOM Computer Services Department
Rootstown, OH 44272-9995 USA phone: 216-325-2511
wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu (140.220.1.1) 146.580: N8WED

Date: (null)
From: (null)
LOTS O' STUFF DELETED

Lessee... turn OF mode on: :-)

Many years ago, when I was trying to get my code speed up to 20 wpm, I found it impossible to write fast enough using block printing. At that point, I converted to script writing. At first, this reduced my speed. However, with practice, I got much faster.

Might be worth a try.

OF mode off. :-)

--

Bob Schreibermaier K2PH | UUCP: ...!att!mtdcr!k2ph
AT&T Bell Laboratories | Internet: k2ph@mtdcr.att.com
Middletown, N.J. 07748 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1993 18:26:42 GMT

From: news.service.uci.edu!ttinews!avatar!root@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <rrgd50-050293094114@222.5.80.3>, <44596@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>, <1993Feb10.160406.14958@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>

Subject : Re: HTX-100

>>In article <rrgd50-050293094114@222.5.80.3> rrgd50@email.sps.mot.com (Chris Terwilliger) writes:

>>>Now that the rat shack has dropped the closeout price on this radio
>>>to \$159, does anybody have any comments on it?? I am mostly interested
>>>in it's usefulness for satellites. I don't know a soul who has one...

The situation in using one of these things on OSCAR is that because of a lack of LSB filter option you'll have to get clever if you expect to use the HTX-100 as a 28MHz exciter. Most transmit converters (28 to 435) are the inverting type. You put in USB and you get LSB. That's ok, but then going thru some (but not all...) of the birds, you get another flip; your LSB input comes out USB. No problem right? Then you need to be able to listen for outputs (usually on 2m) that are either USB or LSB. You never know what the other-guy is running..he might have a full station or his setup might be similar to yours but with a NON-inverting transmit converter!

Now you've got to be able to listen for him on LSB...maybe ok if you have a 2m setup with LSB, but what if you are using your HTX-100 as the transmit AND receive box with converters?

For typical operations *most* people use exciters that offer both sidebands, hence it might be better to opt for one of the Uniden2510/2600, etcetra. Some of the older, better HF rigs allowed split SSB operation; tx on USB, rx on LSB simply to get around such situations. My old (and sold-off..damn it!) FT-1 had this option as did a number of the Kenwood & Icom rigs...Collens too I think.

(My OSCAR setup uses an FT-726r for the 435/144 stuff, and I rely on my old FT-980 for listening to those Russkie birds downlinks on HF, it's ok but the 20dB preamp (PT-3) sure helps on 10m, I recommend it!)

For the record, I own an HTX-100 - it's primary use has been a full-time 10m packet rig..which it does quite nicely at, no complaints. I bought it used for \$80 from a chap who upgraded his mobile setup. The HTX-100 is no slouch, but I kinda wonder why RS didnt opt to have it made with "THE REST" of the HR2510's guts and offer the unit with AM-FM-USB-LSB-CW. Anyway...hope to hear you on OSCAR, 73!

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #194
